ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE SPLENDID ACCOUNTS OF THE EUROPEAN CROPS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Special Commissioner to the United States. TIGHTNESS IN THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET

FALL IN CONSOLS.

The Difficulties with Russia Settled. ALL QUIET IN SPAIN,

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Capt. Stone, arrived at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the

It is stated in the London Chronicle that the Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice President of the Board of Trade, visits the United States semi-officially, and that his mission is The Astemblee Nationale of August 7, in an article on the

Central American differences between England and the be satisfied if the stipulations presented by Mr. Dallas have nothing more to demand for the present; they could not even go further, without imposing upon them clearly prepared. We think, also, that England has acted wisely in accoding to them, although the sacrifices

The difficulties between the Allies and Russia in the bably at an end. It was stated that the vessels of the watch over the fulfilment of article 20 of the treaty of cessions on the above points, the English Admiral has re ceived a counter order, and the affair was being arranged.

various measures that imply an intention of forming port is open much longer than the others of the Gulf of was summoned to St. Petersburg by telegraph, for the construction at Nicolaieff, the Russians have, of course

years, the magnificent weather which has reigned for the

Deamark is to make every concession demanded respecting the Duchies, provided the Germanic Confederation will support Denmark in its views with reference to

eet for the union of the two. It is pretty cer tale that the Divans of both will make representations in

old bonds, amounting to \$900,000, it has still been foun impossible to obtain any satisfactory attention from the Mexican government. In relation to the general debt, which was compromised in 1850, it is stated that out of due, only five have been paid. Those overdue re-present an aggregate of £921,748, which in January increased to £1,074,373, as the amount at the bank to meet the next dividend is only £30,349, (the requisite sum being £153,624,) and Mexican government have seized them in defiance of all remonstrances; and hence, with the exception of some accounts casually recovered by the agents of the committee in the ports of the Pacific, the rights of the bondholders have for a long time past been wholly

rand and America, Poyne's Island must be the piece. The commissioners appointed by the English government to report on that subject, have certainly decided in favor of the Foynes. The railroad will be completed from Foynes to Limerick within another year, and passengers landing at Foynes could readily reach London within lifteen or sixteen hours, via Waterford and Milford.

States frigate Congress, for Spezzia.

The Loudon Walchman contains a long and favorable report from Revs. Dr. Hannah and Mr. Jobson, of their recent visit to the Methodist churches in the United

London, Aug. 8, 1856.

Dearth of Political Neuer-All London at the Watering Places-Russian Disregard of the Treaty of Paris-French Connivance-Lord Palmerston Trying to Check-mate Londs Napoleon by Entering into a Close Alliance with America-French Influence Paramount at Constan-tinople-London in the Tropis-Theatrical News, &c., &c. There is an utter dearth of political news here, and very sittle abroad to afford any subject for comment. The

nierest to make it worth the "setting up."

There is one aubject, however, the English journals na-

likely to be so chary of their remarks. The treaty of peace was no sooner signed than the Russian government ret about showing their contempt for it. The object of Russia in making peace was clearly to put an end to the alliance, and to bring about the disarmament that was cure to follow, when she could resume her old policy and re-establish her old authority wherever it had been displace, and Russia is going quietly but coolly to work, jus

pane, and Russia is going questy had been heard of. It is suspected that this is done on a secret understanding with France, but Engiand is perfectly helpless in the matter. She is not likely to go to war agan on her own account with an enemy she could not conquer with the aid of France. However, Lord Paimersion is not likely to stand still woodering or complaining of a want of good faith in Russia, but he is already at work weaving a close alliance with Austria, as a check to Russia and to France.

There is another event of some importance, which is a result of the late war. Up to 1854 Russia was contending with England for the mattery over Turkey, and the Ambassadors of either nation were eternally intriguing and caballing to get the ascendancy. It now terms out that France has completely consted then both, and has got the Turkesh government entry in its hands. The Turks have organized a police of the reach model, and have adopted the French dramall, everything is done a to France. The English are better ratisfied, doubtless, to see the French influence predominant in Turkey, for they have far greater lear of the colonizing enterprise of Russia, it would be a very unfortunate thing indeed for John RaP, though, if Livits Napoleon should ever turn his back, on him and take his

Lard Palmersion on Spanish Affairs-Health of His Ma-jesty-An Imperial Omen-The Young Hopeful of France

course; and if it succeed in throwing dust in the eyes of American course; all I can say is, that it will be more successful on your side the Atlantic than on ours. If a an oblique medium, there never will be any want of in complished by constitutional means and with proper monarchical deliberation and decision. But the genius power to any class of men by shooting down the class which opposes it. The patent truth is, that the Cortes were pronounced an illegal and unconstitutional body; that in daring to communicate the result of their deliberation

seized, it must be prepared to stop at nothing-militar, severity must be increased, for military domination alon find two opinions on the subject. The creatures of Isabella Secunda may cry peace, when there is notoriously constitutional government is impossible with such an ad will really be no hope of tranquillity till a stronger man than O Donnell stands in his shoes—that man is Naryaez,

O'Donnell, is hostile to his making any attempt to govern Spain without a Parliament. The most frequent communf. Paris, and be ready to communicate with the Emperor; in fact, a report prevails in well informed circles that the English Premier, Lord Palmerston, is to meet Napoleon at St. Cloud on the 15th.

The Emperor has caused it be signified that though he will be at St. Cloud at the commemoration of the great annual fee, its not his intention to "receive;" and as this is contrary to all urage, the quid nunca are busy devising a reason for such resolution. A very large portion of mankind will have it that Napoleon has got a spinal affection, which renders any exertion severe agony to him, and that, foracoth, his general health is completely hord de combat. In answer to this, all that can be said is, that the Emperor, for a sick man, is the strongest man in his Empire. There he is to be seen at Plombieres, morning, neon and night, and yet he is too poorly to hold a reception. Since so many protest he is ill, I do not contradict it, but i am at liberty to point to the fact that he takes more exercise, if the journals of that ditrict are credible, than any ordinary man in either England or France. A day or two ago he had the proverbial good luck to have a swarm of bees enter his chamber and fairly take possession of it. His Majesty, despite the favorable omen, doubtless feeling that the atmosphere might become hotter and more precarious than was agreeable, opened the window and gave them egress; and it is understood, the bees, having swarmed in an old chimney close to the Emperor's cabinet, have been secured in an imperial hive of the first quality.

The weather continues to be frightfully hot. The harvest has been almost entirely got in, and reports from every department speak most promisingly of into probable yield.

The Empress now takes almost daily drives is the Bois de Boulogne, with the young imperial hopfully here added to be properly and the music particular to the probable yield.

The Empress now takes almost daily drives is the Bois and Boulogne, with the young imperial hopfully hope and in his properly hopfully here and the properly developed the comperisor of the probable of the large and a strong was moving gently by the side of the large and a large was moving gently by the side of the leaves of th will be at St. Cloud at the commemoration of the great annual fête, it is not his intention to "receive;" and as this

long. Add to this that the aggressive doctrims arowed by many politicians are calculated to keep the Union in a state of perpetual unrest, besides undermining those foundations of morality by which even a preponderating State co a new continent must be supported, and we have reaton cough why men of a I classes should look forward to the Presidential election as a decision of the community on questions of the greatest magnitude. Mr. Buchanan, the democratic candidate, has hitherto been thought by his friends as certain of an easy victory. He will be supported by the South, by the advecates of annexation and absorption, by the conquering faction in Kanasa-in short, by all those sections of the population with which we in England have least in common. Mr. Buchanan is understood to have purposely delayed a settlement of the Central American question, and to hold opinions on the subject of an armed occupation which 'are directly opposed to the stipulations of the treaty. He is also said to agree with the doctrines laid down at what was called the Ostend Conference, where certain American diplomatics promulgated principles which must subject every weak State to the will of its more powerful neighbor. The Pierce administration has been so little satisfactory to the country that no chance of his redecition existed, and the country, yet, as the chosen nomline of a great political body, he had the best chance of a great political body, he had the best chance of success. Within the last month, however, Colonel Fremont, the republican candidate, has been growing in favor. At the outset he had the courage to speak boldly on the subject of "dilbustering" and the armed invasion of other nations' rights without cause of quarrel. The treatment received by the free soil, party in Kanssa has raised the indignation of the northwest, and swellest the number of Colonel Fremont supporters. Three mouths are still to elapse before the election, and it is thrught that, if no unexpected even to cour, Colonel Fremont, which we have a supp

appeared everywhere except in the Spanish colonies, and we do not expect to see it suppressed there until we cor-selves take the matter in hand. We shall probably never find a more fitting opportunity than the present for put-ting the finishing hand to this good work.

We have recently felt it our duty to protest against the reckens impatience which deprecates the utility and despices the privileges of a Legislative Assembly. We have concursed it as one of the most dangerous symptons of our social politics; as evidencing a forgettiness of the iberties which are involved in Parliamentary freedom of speech and the price which was paid for their attainment; and as indicating a propentity which, under the influences of commercial prosperity or unconstitutional despotism, might degenerate into absolute servility. We have protested against it the more because the present against it is to make a service of the present against it is one of freedom and bartering the birthright of sell government for the questionable advantage of an energetic contralization; and we are convinced that from the moment the nations of Europe are insected with this preference of action to discussion—of things down to the preference of action to discussion—of things down to the preference of action to discussion—of things down to the preference of action to discussion—of things down to the preference of action to discussion of things and the preference of action to discussion of things down to the preference of action to discussion of the preference of action to discussion.

It was far this, are one other reasons, that we especially deprecated a war with the people of the United States of America, as being not only a kindred race with ourselves, but the only other action is the world whose representative institutions were based upon the same principles and enjoyed the same liberty as our own. To have pitted two such countries in a sangularary contest against one another would have been to offer a heiocaust of preclous blood on the airars of chockling and derivive despotism throughout the weild, to have a raced despotism with new weapons, and to have been been defined as a service of the prediction of the precedition of the countries in a sangularary contest against one another would have been to offer a heio

obtain the legal majority required. Upon this Mr. Brooks resigned his seat, and took leave of the House of Representatives in a specth which not only did not contain any apology for the ass, wit, but bothly justified it, and claimed the sympathies of the world.

It is this conduct which strikes us with astonishment, we can understand tha, in the hot conflict of passions and interests between the abc-stitionists and the entancipationists, one legislator might be so far carried away by his impetuosity as to strike another. But we cannot figure to correlves a legislator deliberately and premedistately watching his opportunity to assail a man siting at his deak in another house of legislation striking him before he could rise, beating him in the presence of his collegues, and finally justifying the ascrilege against the national dignity to the assembled delegates of the people Where this can be done so coolly art is seems to have been done by Mr. Brooks we are inclined to fear that the license of action and immunity front control among the members of the American Congress are tending towards that line which separates extreme liberty from rectionary and vindicive dospotism. Mr. Brooks in his speech outled yignores the principle that Congress has a national and collective character. In his eyes it is only a fortuitous conglomecation of individual atoms, each as good as its neighbor, and the whole not a bit better than any one. Its right to regulate the conduct of members within its walls, to maintain order, to suppress violence, he regards as questionable or dangerous. "If do not," says Be, "believe that the aprit of American freedom would tolerate stander in high places, and permit a member of Congress to publish and circulate a lifed on another, and then call upon either house to protect him against the personal responsibilities which he had thus incurred." That is to say, nobody had any right to say anything against slavery without being prepared to fight or be caned on the spot. A rational free house for the comm

Influence of France in Turkey.

[From the London Times, Aug. 5]
It is, no doubt, a proof of the advance of the Turkesh empire that in this old constitutional country the design of Turkish ministers, their rise, their intrigues, and fall, have an interest to at least a section of politicans. It is true we have in Limes past looked with oven more attention on Madrid, vienna, and Berlin, and have lived to see those capitals pass out of the category of centres of free political action, but the fact that an Oriental monarchy should act over again all that so have been accussioned to associate with civilized States governed by constitutional coversians and administered by orators and so called philosophers is enough to awaken coriosity, much as recent events may persuade us to caution and to the repression of endue hopes. The Turkish ministry is now, it appears, divided into two bostite camps, and the secession of a part may be daily expected. As the English public knows nothing of the individuals, and reads their names with only, perhaps, a vagne notion of having seen them before in the multitudinous correspondence of the inst two years, we need enter into no details. It is sufficient to say that the present advisers of the Sultan are a body of met mutted by no fixed policy distructing one another, divided by potty joniousles and private interests, and though, counting in their number one or two men of ability, yet powerless to inacqueste a national policy, or even to austain their independence against the various influences which press on them. We cannot be aurprised to learn what direction the policy of the Porte is taking after the events of the last two years. It is said, and we believe truly, that Turkey, so long accustomed to look on Russia and Anstrin as the chief Powers of the globe, is now guided almost wholly by the advice of France. New, of this we cannot feel any mere national paleacusy. If there he ope thing which the lapse of centuries has proved, it is that English laws, habits and institutions are ad

deriasing, went in the boat to the Crusader, and after pulling several times under her lee, finally afforded her captain and one of her crew an opportunity to leap into the boat. Becoming scared they returned to their versel, but encouraged by their captain, they renewed the effort, and finally succeeded in rescuing all. The bravescanen who manned the boat are the four abovenamed, to whom the medals are assigned. The other instance was the wreck of the American schooner Mayflower, commanded by Captain Pupray. She sailed from Georgetown, South Carolina, laden with timber for Boston, on the 30th of last December. She was capsized ou the 6th of January, and her whole crew perished except the captain and two others. These three were taken from the wreck by the direction of the officer of the Baticola, and salely conveyed to Liverpool. Mr. Pallas, in his communication to the Earl of Clarendon, adds that he most respectfully trusts the noble carl will be good enough to cause these testimonials to be presented to the persons for whom they are intended, accompanied by the thanks of the President of the United States, by whom their humane and hazardous rescue of American mariners from luminous peril is justly appreciated.

The Engtish Rambing Interest.